The Pittsburgh Gazette

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PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, *IN FRONT-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.*

Terms of Subscription for the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.——*Two Dollars a year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six months, if demanded [When sent by post the postage must be paid in addition, at the Post-Office where the papers are left.]*

ADVERTISEMENTS—*not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents.—Those of a greater length in proportion.*

☞ *When the subscription papers, to the proposals for printing the Laws of the United States, as inserted in this paper, are called in, the editor will consider himself at liberty to raise the price to non-subscribers, particularly as the book will probably contain many more pages than was at first intended. Therefore, those who intend to become subscribers, will do well to make an early application.*

*** *Those printers who have been so obliging as to insert the proposals as requested, will add an additional obligation by giving this notice two or three insertions.*

J. WYETH.

Harrisburgh, May 10, 1802.

IRON and CASTINGS,

FOR SALE, BY

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1802.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are required to make payment against the first of July next. If this notice is neglected they may expect their accounts to be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Pittsburgh, 8th June, 1802.

P. S. The subscriber still carries on the Silversmith, Clock and Watch Making, as usual.

IRON ORE.

THE subscriber owns a bank of Iron Ore on the Monongahela river, about 30 miles above Morgantown, which he would sell, and with the Ore may be had 1000 or 1500 acres of Land, with a good seat and stream for works, within a mile of the Ore. This property will either be sold entire, or with suitable persons the proprietor would retain a share. The Ore has been tried, and yields upwards of a fourth bar-iron in a Bloomery. The quantity and ease of digging is, perhaps, not exceeded by any in the United States. Any person inclining to view the premises will be attended by applying at Morgantown, to

B. REEDER.

June 4, 1802. 4t.

JOHN GILLIARD,

BOOT and SHOE MAKER,

(Late of LANCASTER.)

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he has commenced business in Market street, (late Mr. Gazzam's Store) and has brought with him a stock of Leather of the best kind, which, from his connections below, he will always have an opportunity of keeping constantly assorted, and will therefore have it in his power of selling such work in his line, as he flatters himself will please those customers who may favour him with their commands, which he will receive with thanks, and pay every attention to.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1802.

NEW STORE

Just opened by the subscribers, at their house in Market Street, next door to *Mr. J. M'Clurg's.*

THEIR friends and the public are respectfully informed, that the Assortment is general, and suited to the present and approaching seasons—that they propose selling for Cash Country Produce, at prices the most reduced. That they continue the Shoemaking, as usual, have on hand an assortment of Boots and Shoes—that they propose to retail Leather—they have a consignment of excellent Weaving Reeds assorted, which they will exchange for Flax, Country Produce, &c.

JOHN & ALEXANDER WILLS.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1802.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in Fayette township, Alegheny county, two miles from Noblesburgh, on Robinson's run, on the 22d of May last, a bay HORSE, 14 hands high, supposed to be 8 years old, black mane and tail, some saddle marks about all round. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN POTTER.

June 5, 1802.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES,

AN ACT to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory north west of the river Ohio to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union, on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the inhabitants of the Eastern division of the territory north west of the river Ohio, be, and they are hereby authorized to form for themselves a constitution and state government, and to assume such name as they shall deem proper, and the said state, when formed, shall be admitted into the union upon the same footing with the original states, in all respects whatever.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said state shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: bounded on the east by the Pennsylvania line, on the south by the Ohio river to the mouth of the great Miami river, on the west by the line drawn due north from the mouth of the great Miami aforesaid, and on the north by an east and west line, drawn through the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan, running east after intersecting the due north line aforesaid, from the mouth of the great Miami, until it shall interfect Lake Erie, or the territorial line, and thence with the same through Lake Erie to the Pennsylvania line aforesaid: *Provided*, that congress shall be at liberty at any time hereafter, either to attach all the territory lying east of the line to be drawn due north from the mouth of the Miami, aforesaid, to the territorial line and north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan, running east as aforesaid to Lake Erie, to the aforesaid state, or dispose of it otherwise, in conformity to the fifth article of compact between the original states, and the people and states to be formed in the territory north west of the river Ohio.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all that part of the territory of the United States, north west of the river Ohio, heretofore included in the eastern division of said territory, and not included within the boundary herein prescribed for the said state, is hereby attached to, and made a part of, the Indiana territory, from and after the formation of the said state, subject, nevertheless, to be hereafter disposed of by Congress, according to the right reserved in the fifth article of the ordinance aforesaid, and the inhabitants therein shall be entitled to the same privileges and immunities, and subject to the same rules and regulations, in all respects whatever, with all other citizens residing within the Indiana territory.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all male citizens of the United States, who shall have arrived at full age, and resided within the territory at least one year previous to the day of election, and shall have paid a territorial or county tax, and all persons having in other respects, the legal qualifications to vote for representatives in the general assembly of the territory, be and they are hereby authorised to choose representatives to form a convention, who shall be apportioned amongst the several counties within the eastern division aforesaid, in a ratio, of one representative to every twelve hundred inhabitants of each county, according to the enumeration taken under the authority of the United States, as near as may be, that is to say, from the county of Trumbull, two representatives: from the county of Jefferson, seven representatives, two of the seven to be elected within what is now known by the county of Belmont, taken from Jefferson and Washington counties; from the county of Washington, four representatives; from the county of Ross, seven representatives, two of the seven to be elected in what is now known by Fairfield county, taken from Ross and Washington counties; from the county of Adams, three representatives, from the county of Hamilton, twelve representatives, two of the twelve to be elected in what is now known by Clermont county, taken entirely from Hamilton county; and the election for the representatives aforesaid, shall take place on the second Tuesday of October next, the time fixed by a law of the territory, entitled 'An Act to ascertain the number of free male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one, in the territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio, and to regulate the elections of representatives for the same, or electing representatives to the general assembly, and shall be held and conducted, in the same manner as is provided by the aforesaid act, except that the qualifications of electors shall be as hereby directed.

Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the members of the convention, thus duly elected, be, and they hereby authorized to meet at Chilicothe on the first Monday in November next; which convention, when met, shall first determine by a majority of the whole number elected, whether it be or be not expedient at that time to form a constitution and state government for the people within the said territory, and if it be determined to be expedient, the convention shall be, and hereby are authorised to form a constitution and state government, or if it be deemed more expedient, the said convention shall provide by ordinance for electing representatives to form a constitution or frame of government; which said representatives shall be chosen in such manner, and in such proportion, and shall meet at such time and place, as shall be prescribed by the said ordinance; and shall form, for the people of the said state, a constitution and state government; provided the same shall be republican and not repugnant to the ordinance of the thirteenth of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, between the original states and the people and states of the territory north-west of the river Ohio.

Sect. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That until the next general census shall be taken, the said state shall be entitled to one representative in the house of Rrpresentatives of the United States.

Sect. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby offered to the convention of the eastern state of the said territory when formed for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted by the convention, shall be obligatory upon the United States.

First, That the section, number sixteen in every township, and where such section has been sold, granted or disposed of other lands equivalent thereto, and most contiguous to the same, shall be granted to the inhabitants of such township, for the use of schools.

Second, That the six miles reservation, including the salt springs, commonly called the Scioto salt springs, the salt springs near the Muskingum river, and in the military tract, with the sections of land which include the same, shall be granted to the said state for the use of the people thereof, the same to be used under such terms and conditions and regulations as the legislature of the said state shall direct; provided the said legislature shall never sell nor lease the same for a longer period than ten years.

Third, That one twentieth part of the nett proceeds of the lands lying within the said state sold by Congress, from and after the thirtieth day of June, next, after deducting all expences incident to the same, shall be applied to the laying out and making public roads leading form the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic, to the Ohio to the said state, and through the same, such roads to be laid out under the authority of Congress, with the consent of the several states through which the road shall pass: *Provided always*, That the three foregoing propositions herein offered, are on the conditions that the convention of the said state shall provide, by an ordinance irrevokable, without the consent of the United States, that every and each tract of land sold by Congress from and after the thirtieth day of June next, shall be, and remain exempt from any tax laid on by order, or under authority of the state, whether for state, county, township, or any other purpose whatever, for the term of five years from and after the day of sale.

APPROVED, April 30, 1802.

LAW OF PENNSYLVANIA.

An Act to provide for the Education of poor Children Gratis.

WHEREAS by the first section of the seventh article of the Constitution of this Commonwealth, it is directed "That the Legislature shall as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law for the establishment of Schools throughout the State, in such manner as that the poor may be taught gratis"—Therfore,

Section 1. *BE it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That from, and after the passing of this act, the Guardians and Overseers of the poor of the city of Philadelphia, the district of Southwark, and township of the Northern Liberties, and every township and borough within this commonwealth, shall ascertain the names of all those Children, whose Parents or Guardians they shall judge to be unable to give them necessary education; and shall give notice in writing to such parents or guardians, that provision is made by law for the education of their children, or the children under their care, and that they have a full and free right to subscribe at the usual rates, and send them to any school in their neighbourhood, giving notice thereof as soon as may be to the guardians or overseers of the term which they have subscribed, the number of scholars and the rate of tuition: and in those townships where there is no guardians or overseers of the poor; the supervisors of the high ways shall perform the duties herein required to be done by the guardians or overseers of the poor.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every guardian, overseers of the poor, or supervisor of the highway, as the case may be, in any township or place where any such child or children shall be sent to school as aforesaid, shall enter in a book, the name or names, age and length of time, such child or children shall have been so sent to school, together with the amount of schooling, school books and stationary, and shall levy and collect in the same manner, and under the same regulations as poor tax or road taxes are levied and collected a sufficient sum of money from their respective townships boroughs, wards, or districts, to discharge such expences, together with the sum of five per cent for their trouble.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the guardians or overseers of the poor, for the time being, or supervisors of the highways, as the case may be, shall use all diligence and prudence in carrying this act into effect, and shall settle their accounts in the same way and manner as by the existing laws of this state, the guardians, overseers of the poor, and supervisors of the highways, are authorised and required to settle their accounts.

Sec 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That this act shall continue, in force for the term of three years, and from thence to the end of the next sitting of the general assembly, and no longer.

ISAAC WEAVER, *Jun.*
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SAML. MACLAY.
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two.

THOS. M'KEAN, *Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

From the WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

To the People of the United States.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

WHEN the war in Europe was terminated, and the blessings of peace were again restored to the world, it obviously became the duty of every government to lighten those burthens which from necessity had been imposed upon the people: and the reduction of taxes ought to be as general and impartial as possible, that every class of citizens might experience those advantages which flow from a state of peace and tran-

quility. To be partial then in the exoneration of taxes, is the height of political injustice. Government was formed for the universal not the partial good; it was formed as well for the man, who buys a pound of brown sugar, as for him who rolls in splendid equipage and state; and when those in power lose sight of this principle, they abandon the first principle of a republican government, the universal good: These truths are self-evident, and it is one of yourselves, my fellow-citizens, who wishes to engage your attentions whilst he makes an application of them, to those who are now in the administration and their measures.

In the course of those observations, which shall relate to our Chief Magistrate, I shall declare my sentiments to you with all the freedom of an American, but at the same time it shall be done in a decent and respectful manner; for though I do not feel the the profoundest veneration for his character, yet I feel a respect for, and shall always render it to those who have elected him, the majority of the people.

The President in his message to both houses of Congress, at the opening of last session, after congratulating them that the wars and troubles which had so long afflicted our sister nations, had come to an end, observes, 'that there was reasonable ground of confidence that they might now safely dispense with all the internal taxes, comprehending excises, stamps, auctions, licences, carriages, and refined sugars.' He afterwards remarks, 'that the remaining sources of revenue would be sufficient to provide for the support of government, to pay the interests of the public debts and to discharge the principals.' Now what classes of citizens do those taxes affect which he recommended should be taken off? The wealthy and the opulent only; and what articles are affected by the remaining duties, which are to support government and pay the national debt? Mostly the absolute and indispensible necessaries of life and without which the poor cannot subsist, such as brown sugar, molasses, bohea tea and salt. Thus the President forgetful of his darling popularity, forgetful of the interests of the great bulk of the nation who made him their Chief Magistrate, has used that influence which he derived from the people themselves, to exonerate in a great measure the rich from their taxes, and to leave the same burthen upon the poor in the time of peace that existed in a state of war: Is this the first evidence of that regard he professed for the poor and their interests? Is this leaving its earnings to the mouth of labour? Is this the final accomplishment and fulfilment of all those pompous promises, which swell and adorn his inaugural speech? To *perform* my fellow-citizens, requires more steadiness, more consistency, more perseverance than belongs to most men; *to promise* is easy, requires no resolution, no ability, no integrity.

Let us now turn our attentions from the President of the United States, to the republican representatives in Congress; they have the people always in their mouths, but let us appeal to their actions, whether they have them also in their hearts: Agreeably to the President's recommendation they have drawn a line between the rich and the poor: In the reduction of taxes they have only touched the luxuries and superfluities of life, which are above the reach of the poor, and perhaps their wishes, whilst they continue to exact a duty from the earnings of labour for brown sugar, molasses, bohea tea and salt, which are necessary for all classes and conditions of men, is it wise, is it politic, is it just, be it peace, or be it war, that the poor are still to be oppressed with taxes, and that in either event, their burdens are to be undiminished? I have been always taught to think that the luxuries of life ought to be the first objects of taxation, but the reverse appears to be the doctrine of the present day; it is the the doctrine of the republicans, they have been raised into power and authority by a too credulous people, and from their lofty eminence on which they stand they have overlooked the interests of those whose labours and exertions were so industriously employed to exalt them; a strong exemplification this, of feeling power and forgetting right.

To shew more clearly the partiality of the republicans, in the reduction of taxes, it will be necessary to take a short view of some of those articles which have been exempted from taxes, and contrast them with others on which duties have been permitted to remain. The contrast will be striking and will prove in the most unequivocal manner, that the republicans have departed from those principles, which they have always boasted of as exclusively their own, and which ought ever to influence those who really have the public good and interest at heart.

When the bill to repeal the internal taxes was before the house, a motion was made by a federalist to strike out pleasurable carriages, and insert salt, the object of the motion was to take off the duty from salt and to leave it on pleasurable carriages. The motion was warmly supported by all the federal members and as *warmly opposed by the friends of the people;* and they finally negatived it by a very great majority. A tax on carriages or salt! Gods! Could an American Senate long debate which of the two to exonerate from taxes, pleasurable carriages or salt! Could the pomp and grandeur and splendor of wealth excite a feeling in the bosom of our republican legislature, while the wants and distresses of poverty were unseen, unnoticed and unregarded? Could the bare recommendations of Mr. Jefferson stop every avenue to their hearts, though assailed by the strong and impressive eloquence of the federalists? Nothing could avail; the tax on carriages was taken off, and the duty was suffered to remain on salt. *Salt the most necessary of all the necessaries of life but bread.*

A motion was afterwards made by the same federal member to strike out refined sugar for the purpose of inserting brown sugar, it being a necessary of life, and to leave it on refined sugar, which was only a luxury. Here *the friends of the people* gave another testimony of their unalterable attachment to the interests of the people. They permitted the duty on brown sugar to remain and voted that refined sugar should be altogether exempted from tax. The bare recital of these facts, unaccompanied with any remarks, are sufficient of themselves to rouse the indignation of every American; and they must and will make a serious impression on the minds of the people.

This partiality in the reduction of the taxes by the republicans, alias *the friends of the People*, ought not to be considered as a single act, but as a fixed and settled principle by which they mean to act. The President, who is the Neptune on the tempestuous sea of liberty, and who rolleth the waves where he listeth, has intimated in his speech to both houses that the duties on the necessaries of life are to be permanent; he has not said it in express words, but the inference may be fairly drawn from what he has said: After recommending the repeal of the internal taxes, he said the remaining sources of revenue would be sufficient to provide for the support of government, to pay the interest of the national debt, and discharge the principals; these remaining duties as has been stated to you before, consist of duties on the indispensible necessaries of life; *thus every tax that operates on the poor is not only undiminished, but has been anticipated by the President as a standing source of revenue for the support of government, and for the final payment of the national debt.*

No good citizen will deny the necessity of taxes; government could not possibly exist without them, and perhaps at the present time it would have been unwise to have taken the duties entirely off brown sugar, molasses, bohea tea and salt, as they yield a very considerable revenue; but if any portion of the taxes could be dispensed with, why were not the duties on those articles reduced, as far as policy would permit, in preference to taking them altogether off such luxuries as pleasurable carriages, and refined sugar? The rich and the poor would then have been equally benefited by the reduction; the necessaries of life are in demand by all, and if the duties on necessaries had been reduced, the burthens of all would have been proportionably relieved; but in exempting the luxuries of life from taxes, relief has been only extended to the wealthy; this is a species of republicanism that I do not comprehend; it appears to me that the law to repeal the internal taxes might with great propriety be entitled a law to encourage luxury and dissipation, and to exact from the poor the small and hard earned profits of their labour, as a fund for the support of government, and the extinguishment of the national debt, but it was an act of our republican representatives, and the republicans you know, my fellow-citizens, *are all honorable men, and as true to the interests of the people, as the needle to the pole.*

Thus the tree of republicanism begins to shew itself by its fruit: and it is really difficult to say which is most censurable the conduct of *these friends to the people* in, or out of administration: When they were in the minority they opposed indiscriminately every thing that could be proposed by the majority; they impeded, distressed, and embarrassed their proceedings in times of the greatest difficulty and danger; Washington, as well as Adams, had to contend, during the three last years of his presidency, against a constant, unrelenting, unqualified, persevering opposition; they even called into question the purity of his motives; they attempted to rob the man of his bright inheritance, the hearts of his countrymen, whose life had been devoted to their service, and who had contributed so largely under the auspices of heaven, to the establishment of our independence, thus they resemble republicans in nothing but ingratitude; but in defiance of all their calumnies and aspersions "his name shall triumph over time," his public services shall be cherished by posterity with a fond remembrance, and his virtues shall illuminate the pages of history when all the host of his political enemies shall have taken shelter in oblivion. This digression I hope will be pardoned; I could not mention the name of that great and good man, without paying him the poor tribute of my respect, and attempting to express my exalted veneration for his character.

The conduct of these men, whom I call republicans for the sake of distinction, if properly attended to, will afford an excellent lesson, how dangerous it is to place too much confidence in assurances. and how unwise to dismiss old and faithful servants from our employment, and to entrust the fortunes of America to men untried and unexperienced. It becomes you, therefore, my fellow-citizens, to watch their proceedings with a vigilant eye; if they act improperly the remedy is with yourselves, and if it ought to be, and is not applied, you are answerable to posterity for the consequences —I have confined these observations to the *unjust and partial reduction of taxes*, and would to God it was the only act that merited the abhorrence and detestation of all good men; there is another, which perhaps may engage my attention hereafter, far more important, far more interesting to us all; the repeal of the judiciary law, which has deprived us of a constitution that "was the world's best hope;" and thus the predictions of the republicans are verified, the Sun of Federalism is set; the Sun of Federalism *was* the constitution; it was the light of that Sun that guided the Federalists in all their labours; it was the grand luminary in the firmament of our government that directed Washington and Adams, and all the proscribed patriots who supported their administrations; and until that Sun shall rise again in all her original splendor and glory, we may bid adieu to those fair and flattering hopes that once promised to raise our country to the highest pitch of national greatness, and to render our government the pride and admiration of the world.

AN AMERICAN.

BOSTON, *June* 1.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, *June* 1.

Agreeably to assignment, his Excellency the Governor met the two Houses in the Representatives Chamber at 12 o'clock, and delivered the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

THE honour, which my fellow-citizens have again conferred upon me, demands a repetition of my acknowledgements, and the continued exertions of my abilities to promote their interest. The duties which they have called me to perform, especially those which regard appointments to office, are of a delicate nature: but while I am solicitous to employ the authority with which they have entrusted me, for their benefit, I hope for their candid and favourable acceptance of my sincere endeavour to serve them.

Our state constitution declares, that "the "end of the institution, maintenance and "administration of government is to secure "the existence of the body politic; to protect it; and to furnish the individuals who "compose it, with the power of enjoying in "safety and tranquillity their natural right "and the blessings of life." The declaration suggests the importance of government to the peace of society, and the preservation of that system of morals upon which its happiness depends, and at the same time points out the object, which every one to whom its administration is confided, should have constantly in mind to government, as the necessary means to prevent perpetual war, and secure their individual right; without a regulating and controuling power, it is impossible for society to exist; and when that power is employed for the useful purposes of its institution, it affords security to the blessings of life, preserves social order, and induces a compliance with the laws of that Being, whose government is founded in infinite wisdom, and directed in all its operations, by perfect rectitude and goodness.

As the national constitution unites the people of the several states in the bonds of interest, and entitles them to the common privileges of citizens; and the national government undertakes to provide for their defence against foreign enemies, and to insure domestic tranquility; it is the duty of the several states to support that constitution and government; to be mutually vigilant for the safety and happiness of each other; to guard their several rights; and in conformity to their respective state constitutions to enact just and equitable laws for the internal regulation and security of the citizens, and provide for their faithful execution — The performance of these services, which on the part of this state is now incumbent upon us, is not less a matter of interest than of duty; as the safety of all that is dear to us, depends on the stability of the constitution which we have in the most solemn manner engaged to support.

The patriotism of the American people has been manifest in upholding the present system of national government, and the continuance of our union, is obviously necessary to secure respect from other nations, to preserve tranquillity among ourselves, unless our views are circumscribed within a narrow circle, we must perceive, that division would lead us to disorder and weakness, and expose us to the loss of national importance, and individual liberty. So long as these states are united, they will continue to increase in power and prosperity. But whenever the ties which connect us are dissolved, they will probably decay and fall to ruin by mutual jealousies and intestine feuds.

There is no evil to which free governments are more exposed, than the prevalence of party spirit. The extreme violence of this spirit degrades the character of a nation, and vitiates the morals of the people; it has proved fatal to almost every other republic, either enabling a successful chief to establish his empire on its ruins, or by weakening its ability to oppose foreign invasion; it tends to pervert the judgment as well as corrupt the heart, and renders the subject of it unsocial and intolerant. 'Men who in the ordinary commerce of life would disdain to make use of deception, when actuated by the rage of party, will give currency to reports, which at least they must think doubtful; their pretended patriotism degenerates into an eagerness to support party principles; and in order to influence opinions or measures, or to retaliate supposed injuries, they have no scruple in violating the plainest rules of decency and justice. Our sentiments on political subjects will be different, but this diversity, if in expressing it we confine ourselves within the limits of truth and candour, will not be injurious, and if it produces an honourable emulation to promote the public good may even be useful. It is impossible that all should be of one opinion, and it is reasonable indulgence to suffer every man to enjoy his own; in many cases, however, an open and fair examination of public measures, is necessary, to enable the people to form a correct judgment concerning them, and if the current opinion is different from ours, we may endeavour, by calm discusson without artifice or calumny, to correct the supposed error. But the man who unnecessarily excites public alarm or resentment, is a disturber of the peace, and whatever his pretences may be, he is actuated by improper motives, and has no regard to the interest of his country.

We flatter ourselves that the mild character of our fellow-citizens, and their general information, will save us from those excesses of party zeal, by which other nations have been disgraced; but there is such a propensity to indulge this passion, and it has so often proved destructive, that good men should suppress it in themselves, and discourage the appearance of it in others: this duty is peculiarly incumbent on the public officers of the state, for if at any time they should unfortunately happen to be under its influence, instead of guarding the public interest with steady patriotism, they might indiscreetly sacrifice it to private attachments. A prudent and temperate course of proceeding on the part of government, will generally produce moderation and acquiescence in the people; and I hope and trust, that in discharging the duties of our respective offices, our impartial conduct will prove, that we are the faithful agents of the commonwealth, and not the leaders or instruments of a party; and that we invariably endeavour to promote the peace and prosperity of our fellow citizens, and not to excite their passions or confirm their prejudices.

In compliance with the resolve of the 19th of February, commissioners have been appointed to settle all disputes between the proprietors of the Kennebec purchase, from the late colony of New-Plymouth, and any person or persons who may have made improvements on the lands claimed by those proprietors. If the settlers and others who are interested, shall, agreeably to the recommendation of the late legislature, submit their claims to the commissioners, there is the utmost reason to expect, that the tranquillity of that part of the state will be fully established.

Immediately after the resolve of the 10th of March was passed, which relates to the separating line between this commonwealth and the provinces of New-Brunswick and Lower Canada, I wrote to the secretary of state, inclosing a copy of the resolve, and requesting him to lay the subject before the President of the United States, together with the request of the legislature that proper measures might be taken to ascertain and settle that line. I have received an answer from the secretary, in which he says, that our minister at London has been already instructed concerning a definition of the jurisdiction of the islands in or near the bay of Passamaquoddy, and that he will be authorised and instructed to take the further steps necessary for accomplishing the object; and that the other part of the resolu-

tion, will receive from the President, all the attention which is due to it, and to the wishes of the legislature of Massachusetts thereon.

I have also within a few days received a letter from the secretary of war, in which he objects to the appraisement of the ordnance and military stores, which heretofore belonged to this commonwealth, and were delivered over to the United States. He proposes to return a part of the articles, and to pay for the residue at reduced prices. If this proposal shall not be acceded to, he consents to a reference of the subject to suitable characters mutually named by the parties, to ascertain and conclusively fix the value of the respective articles. The letter will be laid before you, and you will adopt such measures as you may think most conducive to an equitable conclusion of the business.

I will take up no more of your time, gentlemen, in attempting to enumerate particular subjects that require your attention.—At this season of the year you will wish them to be as few as possible. Whatever measures which have for their object the public good, or whatever motives of interest or duty I have omitted to suggest, they will readily occur to your reflection and experience; and I shall with pleasure do all that depends on me, to expedite the public business, and to render the session agreeable to the members of the government and beneficial to the people.

CALEB STRONG.

June 1, 1802.

NEW-YORK, *June 7.*

Communicated by a gentleman from Havanna, arrived at this place.

In the Courier of May 29, printed at Havanna, an order of government appeared under date of the 12th of May, that all foreigners should depart from that place in 30 days; that those who had been in the habit of doing business there should quit, unless they should receive permission from the king to remain—unless this order was complied with, their property would be confiscated, and the person sent to Spain.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 8.*

The following article, is copyed from the Courier of the 30th April. It is unquestionably of considerable importance, as containing the sentiments of the French Government on two subjects involving the honour and the interests of the United States.

From the Gazette De France.

Every body, perhaps, has not remarked with the same attention a passage in the first dispatches from General Leclerc, in which he observes, that the guns, cannon, and powder, which were found at the Cape, were furnished by the United States of America.

Perhaps it would be unjust to found upon this circumstance a serious reproach against a government supposed to be attached to France by principle, by interest, and a just sentiment of gratitude. But if we connect this fact with several other things; if we apply it to a general system of politics adopted by the United States, under the Presidency of Mr. Jefferson's predecessor the above-mentioned passage in General Leclerc's letter may not appear insignificant.

Some months ago we published in this Paper an anecdote, which, though it remained unknown for a long time did not less deserve serious attention. It related to an interview which took place at St. Domingo between Toussaint Louverture and the Commercial Agent of the United States, at the moment in which the result of the famous battle of Maringo had been made known. The plan of the American Government was then to act in concert with the British, to determine the Negro General to declare the independence of St. Domingo; and that was one of the principal instructions of the Commercial Agent. Conference continued to take place upon this subject, when Toussaint, informed of what had taken place in Italy changed his resolution all at once, and cried out, in the accent of despair—*moi-pas connoitre co que devenir—mais Maringo la tuer moi.*—(I know not what all this will produce; but this Maringo kills me;) and upon this the negociation was put an end to, or at least suspended.

That Mr. Jefferson, become since President of the federal government, has not followed the political system of his predecessor—that he has adopted a mode of conduct less Machiavelian, appears, incontestible. But the ideas, either more or less liberal, of a man who is placed for a time at the head of an elective government, ought to be of a little weight in the judgment which may be formed upon the order of things to which he belongs eventually; and when it is necessary to examine the general interest and situation of America, the private opinion of Mr. Jefferson becomes almost a matter of indifference.

If we pay attention to the rapid increase of the population, the industry, trade, and wealth of the United States, we cannot avoid forseeing that that power is destined one day to rule over the new world, and to place under its yoke all the West India Colonies. It is not the interest of Europe to endeavour, while it is yet time to remove that epoch to a greater distance; and does not policy require that there should be established as soon as possible upon the Continent of America a barrier against the presumed ambition of a people to whom nature has promised the empire of half the world?

The idea of re-attaching Louisiana to the domain of France, is, perhaps, of all political conceptions, the wisest and the most important. England herself could not avoid applauding the plan of establishing on the *terra firma* of America an European Power capable of opposing an impenetrable barrier to the torrent which might one day, without that precaution, spread from the North to the South, cover Mexico, the West-Indies, Canada, and shut Europe but from the passage of the Atlantic. Spain, enfeebled, has too many distant possessions to defend and preserve, to keep the power of the United States confined within its present limits. Great Britain herself is not in a condition to form a military establishment upon *terra firma*, capable of insuring the pretensions and rights of Europe upon that part of the world.

It is true that the Government of the Union has promised to other nations to remain within its present limits. But do we not know, that in politics the execution of those kinds of promises remains always subordinate to a multitude of events and circumstances which cannot be foreseen? And besides, though the Federal Government should renounce for a century all system of aggrandisement, is it nothing to occupy a territory fertile and extensive enough for the support of 100 millions of inhabitants? Is it nothing to rule over 500 leagues of maratime coast, to have 500 Isles under the eye and hand, to reign on the Atlantic, and to see itself separated from the South Sea only by savage nations ready to receive the yoke from whatever power shall appear before them in arms? What means this project of civilizing the Indian tribes: and to whom would these people belong to but to the Government who takes upon itself to polish them, and which has no rival to fear, being itself alone established in the centre of the new world?

Let it not then be imagined that the plan of uniting Louisiana to the dominion of the French Republic is dictated by ambition, or that it is part of a pure and simple system of aggrandisement. The preservation of the European possessions in the West-Indies has rendered this plan necessary; and that the interest of all the maratime powers of Europe is, to see the strongest amongst them form an establishment on the Continent of America, sufficiently imposing and important to serve as a counterpoise to the domination of the United States.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *June* 18, 1802.

Under the London head of April 23, there is a paragraph stating that TOM PAINE had received an invitation from Mr. Jefferson to return to America; and meant to embark for this country in an American frigate then at Brest, the captain of which had orders from the President to receive him on board.

By a gentleman who left Natchez the 3d of May, we learn that flour was selling at three and an half to five dollars per barrel, and other articles of produce bear no better price. *Ken. Paper.*

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. WASHINGTON, at the age of about 21, was sent by Governor Dinwiddie, on a very important embassy, to the commandant of the French forces on the Ohio. The following is extracted from that part of his journal, that related the incidents on his return home.

"I took my necessary papers; pulled off my clothes, and tied myself up in a match coat. Then with gun in hand and pack at my back, in which were my papers and provisions, I set out with Mr. Gist, fitted in the same manner. The day following, just after we had passed a place called the murdering town, we fell in with a party of French Indians who had lain in wait for us. One of them fired at Mr. Gist or me, not 15 steps off, but fortunately missed. We took this fellow into custody, and kept him till about 9 o'clock at night: then let him go, and walked all the remaining part of the night without making any stop; that we might get the start, so far, as to be out of the reach of their pursuit the next day, since we were well assured they would follow our track as soon as it was light. The next day we continued travelling till quite dark, and got to the river about two miles above Shannipins. We expected to have found the river frozen, but it was not, only about 50 yards from each shore; the ice I suppose had broken up above, for it was driving in vast quantities. There was no way for getting over but on a raft, which we set about with but one poor hatchet, and finished just after sun setting. This was a whole day's work: we next got it launched and went on board of it—then set off, but before we were half over, we were jammed in the ice in such a manner that we expected every moment our raft to sink, and ourselves to perish. I put out my setting pole to try to stop the raft, that the ice might pass by; when the rapidity of the stream threw it with so much violence against the pole, that it jerked me out into ten feet water: but I fortunately saved myself by catching hold of one of the raft logs."

Thus was a youth remarkably rescued from impending death, who had been raised up by the hand of heaven, and was destined to act a most important and useful part in the grand drama of human life.

[*Balance.*

ANECDOTES.

AN honest Hibernian, who had been bred up in the interior part of the country, and had never seen a ship or a boat, happened to be journeying near a canal, in which was a large barge, sailing before an easy breeze. Struck with the novel appearance, Paddy quickened his jog, and with considerable exertion kept pace with the barge for some time, until coming to a lock, the bargemen began to lower their sails to pass it; when Paddy, almost exhausted and out of breath, gave up the chace, exclaiming, "Arrah! if you run so fast with your coat on, the Devil himself will not keep up to you when you strip to it!"

AT the time when there was an agreement among the Irish people, not to import English manufactures of any kind, in order to bring England to a compliance with their demands for a free trade, the mate of a vessel, laden with London Porter, filled a couple of cans with the liquor and in the most insulting manner marched up the wharf, crying out here's *meat, drink and clothing*, you rascals: A coal heaver coolly walking up, gave him a blow which laid him sprawling in the gutter—there, says he, Honey, you are now provided for, there's *washing and lodging* for you.

ISAAC GREGG,

Is just receiving at his Store in Market Street, a fresh and handsome assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

which he is determined to dispose of at the most reduced prices.

He will have an excellent assortment of SUPERFINE and other CLOTHS

N. B. Linnen, Whiskey, Beeswax, &c. will be received in payment.

Pittsburgh, June 16, 1802.

Will be Sold at Public Vendue,

at the Store of the subscribers, in the house of William Irwin, Market Street, Pittsburgh, on Monday the 28th instant, and continued daily until all are sold, a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Jewellery, &c.

Attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known by

B. S. SPITZER & Co.

Pittsburgh, June 17, 1802.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, opposite the mouth of Turtle creek, about the last of May, a bay MARE, 4 or 5 years old, 14 hands and an half high, shod before, trots, branded on the near side D. B. no natural marks. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

CHARLES JOHNSTONE.

June 16, 1802.

Taken up adrift in the Monongahela river last month, a Copper STILL, containing about 107 gallons. The owner is requested to call on the subscriber living on the west side of the Monongahela river, about three miles below the mouth of Turtle creek, prove property, pay charges and take it away.

JOHN BAGGS.

June 16, 1802.

BLANKS.

Justices Executions, Summonses, Warrants, &c. for sale at this Office.

ENTERED with the subscriber, one Strawberry Roan MARE, 5 years old, 14 hands high, a star in her forehead, both hind feet white, and the top of her tail blackish, shod before, trots, and had a bell on; also, one brown HORSE, very old, blind of the nigh eye, low in flesh, has a star in his forehead, paces, no brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

HUGH CUNNINGHAM,
Wood Ranger.

Beaver county, South Beaver township, June 14, 1802.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

WASHINGTON, *June* 9.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this town, dated 27th May.

"The Lousiana business, by a late political document which I have seen, which is not only *official* but from high authority in England, presents but a gloomy and menacing aspect towards the United States. It is a fact, that as soon as the St. Domingo and Guadaloupe business is arranged, Gen. Bernadotte will proceed to that country with about 150,000 men, military and others, amongst which are to be included every jacobin and refractory man in France, whom Bonaparte is tired of and wants out of the way. To these are to be added all the rebel negroes of the two islands taken in war or who surrendered. This settlement is to be called a military colony, and their commander will immediately solicit the friendship and alliance of Kentucky, Tennessee and the neighbouring countries that are separated from the Atlantic states: The Indians in that quarter have already been invited. This business will greatly perplex our administration, and will most unquestionably depress our funds, and ultimately, in all probability will produce a state of war."

Alexandria Advertiser.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 11.

INSURRECTION!!!

A report is in circulation, that a most dangerous insurrection has just been discovered in the bowels of the great Mammoth Cheese. The first symptoms of this deep laid plot were discovered by the swelling and violent agitation of the great beast. A skilful engineer, vulgarly called a cooper, was immediately sent for, who endeavoured to keep the insurgents within bouuds, by a line of contravallation, and other precautionary measures. As the insurgents have not yet been discovered, their number and designs have not been certainly ascertained. There are some, however, who affect to laugh at the alarm, and declare it to be nothing more than the agitations of *the sea of liberty.* It is said that an express has been sent off for all the absent heads of departments to repair immediately to Washington, for the purpose of deliberating on the measures proper to be pursued on this important occasion. The secretary of war has gained great credit for his spirited conduct; and he has expressed his firm determination, that if they so far forget themselves and the duty they owe to society, as to pass the bounds assigned to them, they shall meet with a *warm reception*—May the hour of danger always find at the head of that department, *equal talents and resolution.* *Wash. Fed.*

From the Boston Gazette.

NATIONAL MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON.

A Subscription Book for the Monument to Washington, will be opened this day, at the Office of the Fire Insurance Company, Statestreet.

A vessel, which is arrived at Plymouth, has brought letters from Malta, dated July 28: they inform us, that the Mondovi brig has just arrived from Egypt, with the intelligence of the Mameluke Chiefs having retired to Upper Egypt, and declared war against the Porte. Several bloody actions had taken place between them and the Grand Vizier with various success. Sir R. Bickerton was on the point of sailing from Malta to endeavour to put an end to these hostile operations.

London paper.

LANCASTER, *June* 12.

WATER DROVERS.

Last week arrived safe at Columbia, in two arks, 33 head of fine stall-fed oxen. They are the property of col. Wadsworth of the Genessee country, and have come a distance of 350 miles by water. This is the first attempt of the kind; and has succeeded so well, that we expect the water conveyance of cattle will soon form a considerable trade among our New-York neighbours and the enterprising Yankees.

The bill to extend the powers of Justices of Peace (the hundred dollar bill) has not received the sanction of the Governor. It is said he will not sign it.

WILLIAM CECIL,

At his House in Liberty Street, near the Market,

MAKES and sells all kinds of Ladies Buckskin and Plush Saddles; Gentlemen's Plain, Burr, Spring, and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all descriptions; Saddle Bags, Portmanteus, Veleces, Travelling Canteens, Holsters, Light Horse Caps, Fire Buckets, and every article in the Saddlery Line made in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice.

He also makes Mattrasses of the best quality and on the most reasonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1802.

N. B. The highest price given for Cow Tails and Horse Hair. Apply as above.

FOR SALE.

NINE HUNDRED Acres of Land of a good quality, situate on Pine creek, on the west side of the Allegheny river, about nine miles from Pittsburgh. This Land is held by actual settlement, and free from any dispute.—There is a most excellent Mill seat, and the stream is equal to any in the country, and does not fail during the summer. The price will be reasonable, and the payments made easy. An indisputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittsburgh, May 13, 1802.

B. S. SPITZER & Co.

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they have lately arrived from Europe, and have opened a STORE in Market street, in front of Mr. William Irwin's house, where they have for Sale, all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1801.

FRESH GOODS.

Now opening, and for Sale, by

JAMES BERTHOUD,

FRONT STREET,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AN extensive and general assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, China, Queens and Glassware, Stationary, Paints, &c.*

Also, a variety of warranted

BOULTING CLOTHS.

Pittsburgh, 8th April, 1802.

NEW STORE.

DAVID EVANS,

Is just opening in the house lately occupied by Doctor Stevenson, in Market Street, next door to Messrs. Scott and Trotter's Store, a large and handsome assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash, or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, May 3, 1802.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for good Country Linen.

NOTICE.

IN the month of September last, was left with the subscriber, by a certain Robert Dickson, a mulatto man, a brown Horse, now four years old, about 13 hands two inches high. This is to give notice to said Dickson to come forward before the 18th day of June next, and pay the expences which have accrued for his keeping, otherwise he will be sold, on that day, to pay the same.

HUGH CUNNINGHAM.

Beaver creek, May 27, 1802.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and LOT situate in Pittsburgh, fronting on Water Street, and adjoining Chancery Lane, opposite Mr. Oliver Ormsby's Brick House. There is erected on said Lot a two story Log House, a convenient Kitchen, and a Stone Building, one part of which is occupied as a convenient winter room, and the other as a stable. The whole plan of the building is convenient. An indisputable title will be given, there being a patent from the proprietaries for the Lot. The terms of sale will be for cash, one half in hand, the other in six months from time of sale. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at his farm in Pitt township, or to John Wilkins, sen. Esq. in Pittsburgh.

ROBERT GALBRAITH.

May 18, 1802.

FOR SALE.

THIRTY-EIGHT Acres of LAND on Grant's Hill, on which is a good Coal Pit and Lime Quarry; also, a good Apple and Peach Orchard. Any person wanting to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises. If not Sold in three weeks the above property will be laid out in two acre Lots, and Sold at Public Sale at the Market House in Pittsburgh on Monday the 5th day of July next, when articles of Sale will be made known, and attendance given by me

JOHN MOSSMAN.

May 25, 1802.

NEW BOOKS.

Just opening and for Sale at the Book Store of

ZADOK CRAMER,

Market Street, Pittsburgh, a large assortment of

Books and Stationary;

Among which are—

BIBLES—family, school and pocket; Burket's expostion of the New Testament; Mosheim's Church History, 6 vols. Brown's Dictionary of the Bible, 2 vols. Works of Josephus, 6 vols. Edwards on the Freedom of the Will; Cole on the Sovereignty of God; Barclay's Apology; Surprising Accounts of the Revival of Religion; A Display, or Seceder's Act and Testimony; History of the French Clergy; Dialogues of Devils; Travels before the Flood; Psalms, Hymns, Sonnets, Catechism, &c. &c.

Smellies Philosophy, 3 vols. Hutchinson's do. Kaimes Elements of Criticism, 2 vols. an elegant work of Lavater on Phisiognomy, with several hundred Plates; Darwin's Botanic Garden, with elegant Plates; Life of Voltaire; Do. Lectures; Life of Kotzebue; Clifton's Poems, with a bust of the Author; Walker's Gazzetteer; Scott's do. Damberger's Travels in the Interior of Africa; Jefferson's Manuel; Do. Notes; Bills of do. The Task, by Cowper; Pindar's Poems, 2 vols. Hutchinson on the Passions; Godwin's Political Justice; Embassy to China; Knox's Essays; Do. Christian Philosophy; Life of Washington; Burns Works; Millers and Millwrights Guide; Hamilton's Midwifery; Cullen's Practice; Graham on Medicine; Handmaid to the Arts, &c. &c.

School Books—Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Dutch, English, and Spanish, from the lower to the higher classes.

Stationary—Writing paper of all qualities and sizes; Letter Paper, Italian and hot-pressed, &c. Wrapping Papers, Hanging Papers, Slates, Inkstands, Wafers, Bonnet Boards, Quills, Camel hair Pencils, Music Books, Maps, Charts, Prints framed, Pocket Books, &c. &c. &c.

A complete Compass, Chain, Dividers, &c.

Just published, the Navigation of the MONONGAHELA, ALLEGHENY, AND OHIO—giving a particular account of the channel, islands, distances from place to place, towns on and near the banks of these rivers, &c.

N. B. Clean Linen and Cotton Rags wanted for the Paper Mill.

☞ Subscriptions will be received for an elegant family Bible, publishing in Philadelphia by M. Carey, and Edwards Sermons, in Carlisle by G. Kline.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, on the 8th instant, a dark bay HORSE, about 13 or 14 hands high, 8 years old, has a star and small snip, his off hind foot white, a natural trotter, shod all round. The above reward will be paid to any person who will give information so that the owner may get him again, and together with reasonable charges if brought home.

ROBERT MAGEE.

May 27, 1802.

Taken up yesterday morning,

a bright bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, shod all round. I expect he has come a considerable distance as his hoofs are much worn off at the points, which induced me to put him up. The owner is desired to come, prove property and take him away.

JOSEPH M'CLELLAND.

Nine Mile Run, sign of Seven Stars, May 26, 1802.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby required to make payment on or before the 1st of July next. Those who do not pay attention to this request will have themselves alone to blame for any disagreeable measures that may thereafter be pursued.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1802.

N. B. He informs his customers and the public that he still continues to keep, at his old stand, opposite Clapboard Row, a general assortment of *MERCHANDIZE, GROCERIES*, &c. and will endeavor to please those who may call on him.

He has also on hand a quantity of M'Clean's Wheel-Iron.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WILL be given to the first Discoverer of a bed or bank of CLAY fit to answer the purposes of making Melting Pots for the Pittsburgh Glass Works, within one hundred miles of this place on the Monongahela, Alleghany, and Ohio rivers, and within ten miles of either river, to be determined by the Glass-makers. The Clay for this purpose is found in the beds of rivers or creeks, or in low lands, the best colour is white, though white mixt with red or blue stripes will answer the purpose. Any person producing a specimen that will stand well in the fire and the bed from whence it came appearing to contain fifty tons, shall be entitled to the above Reward from the proprietors of the Glass Works.

O'HARA & CRAIG.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1802. tf.

One Hundred Dollars Reward

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Rockingham county (Virginia) in September last, a Negro Man named

DAVID.

He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, about 25 years of age, remarkably black, stout and well made; said negro is very impudent, and is well known in the Western Country by formerly driving a team of four black Studs; it is supposed that he has a forged certificate or pass as from the Clerk's office, describing him by the name of Jack. He had on and took with him a blanket coat, a blue cloth or coating sailor's jacket and one of coarse drab coloured cloth, a pair of negro cotton overalls and under jacket of the same. He was a great associate of a certain John Chapman, a white man, who has lost his left arm, and who absconded from the neighbourhood some time ago, it is therefore probable they may be together. The above reward and reasonable expences will be given for said negro if lodged in any jail, and information given thereof, or delivered to the subscriber.

JOHN CARTHRAE, jun.

Rockingham (Vir.) April 3, 1802. 3m

New (Coal-Hill) Road

A NEW Road is just opened leading from Nicholas Bausman's to Pittsburgh, crossing the River at Gregg's Ferry, about a quarter or half mile above the town, at the head of the Sand-barr. This Road, by the measurement of an experienced Surveyor, is three quarters of a mile nearer than the old one, and the whole of it exceeding good; the defrent down the Coal-Hill is very gradual, so that full loaded waggons can pass and repass with as perfect ease as they can any other common road.—A singular and great advantage that will attend the Ferry is, that the passage across will not be obstructed by the Sand-barr, and the river narrower than opposite the town. The Ferry will be conducted by Mr. Samuel Emmitt, who has opened a house of Public Entertainment on the south side of the river. From a short acquaintance with Mr. Emmitt the public will find that he is well calculated for the business, and worthy of their patronage.

April 15, 1802.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, at Youngstown, Trumbull county, North Western Territory, on the 8th day of April last, a flea-bitten grey HORSE, about 8 or 9 years old, 14 hands high, a natural trotter, and handy to a canter, one of his hind houghs white, midling thick set and very well made; had on when he strayed away a small horse bell.—Likewise, a bay MARE, 7 years old, 15 hands high, has a large white stripe in her face, one hind foot white, trots and paces, and is handy to a canter. Whoever will take up said Horses and return them to me shall be entitled to the above reward and all necessary charges paid, or shall be generously rewarded for giving information where they may be had.

CAMDEN CLEAVELAND.

May 29th, 1802.

Blondel D. St. Hilaire,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its Vicinity, that he intends to open a

Dancing School,

and hopes to give entire satisfaction to those who may favour him with their attendance. He will teach Minuets, Minuet de la Cour, and every French and English new dances. His subscription paper is left with Mr. John Scull. He will wait on those Ladies or Gentlemen, that cannot conveniently attend the School.

WILLIAM STEELE,

Has just received and opened at his Store, a handsome assortment of

Merchandize,

which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1801.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Alexander [illegible] Esquire, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the Fifth Circuit of Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in said Circuit, and George [illegible] and John B. C. Lucas, Esqrs. Associate Judges of the said Courts in the County of Allegheny, having issued their precept bearing date the twenty-seventh day of March last, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the fourth day the 28th day of June next.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the County of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their own proper persons with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said county of Allegheny, are to be, then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Pittsburgh, the 24th day of May, Anno Domini, 1802.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, out of the Court of Common Pleas, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 28th of June next, the following real estates, viz

One Tract of Land containing three hundred acres, with the appurtenances, and a Grist Mill, situate in Pitt township. Taken in execution as the property of Andrew M'Clure and Abdiel M'Clure, at the suit of Daniel Adgate.

One hundred acres of Land and Tenements, be the same more or less, situate in Pitt township, adjoining lands of William Amberson, Edward Smith and others. Taken in execution as the property of Alexander Fowler and George Fowler, at the suit of David M'Cormick & Co.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, May 25th, 1802.

BY virtue of a testatum venditioni exponas to me directed out of the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland County, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 28th day of June next,

Four hundred acres of Land, held by improvement, adjoining Thomas Fleming, in Elder's old district, with four acres clear land thereon. Taken in execution as the property of Conckling Budd, at the suit of Matthew Kerr, assignee of William Johnston, who was assignee of Ridgely, Ashman & Co.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, May 25, 1802.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, out of the Court of Common Pleas, will be exposed to Sale in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 28th day of June next, the following real estate.

Two hundred acres of land and tenements, be the same more or less, in Middlesex township, on the waters of Big and Little Connequenessing creeks, adjoining lands of Abraham Fryer, William Freeman and others. Taken in execution as the property of James Carlon at the suit of Robert M'Gill assignee of James Clows.

Two hundred and fifty acres of land and tenements on the waters of Little Beaver creek, adjoining lands of William M'Knight, John Wilson, Thomas Hughes, and Academy lands. Taken in execution as the property of John Hughes, at the suit of John Hindman for the use of John Dunning

One tract of land containing 200 acres and tenements, adjoining lands of Robert Boggs, on Break Neck creek. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Rippy, Esquire, at the suit of Robert and John Brotherton.

One-half undivided tract of land, according to agreement, of four hundred acres, situate on the west side of French creek, adjoining Meadville. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Lord, at the suit of James G. Heron.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

May 31st, 1802.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, will be exposed to Sale in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 28th of this month, at the Court House,

Two Hundred Acres of Land, with the appurtenances, adjoining lands of Thomas Stratton, Jonathan Hill, and Jeremiah Britton. Taken in execution as the property of Charles Burr.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, June 9, 1802.